The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,243.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 48 0
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Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHEA—February 12th, at the Marine Lines, the wife of Mr. C. Shea, of a son.

DEATH.

COMPTON—February 11th, at Malabar Hill, Spencer Compton, Esq. deeply lamented.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BAILLIE—January 26th, at Bhangulpore, the wife of N. B. Baillie, Esq., B. M. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

ANLEY—February 2nd, at Monuffeepore, Tirhoot, Ellen Emily, the eldest and beloved child of Arthur Anley, Esq., aged 5 years and 3 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HARRIS—February 2th, at Egmore, the wife of Surgeon W. H. Harris, M. D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STANES—FULLEN—February 21th, at St. John's, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. Vivian Boll, M.A., Chaplain to the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. W. W. G Cooper, M.A., Thomas Stanes, Esq., fourth son of James Stanes, Esq., of Hampstead, London, to Amelia Valpy, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Fullen, of St. John's, Scotshill.

DEATH.

BRADLEY—January 30th, at Bolarum, Lieutenant John Bradley, Veteran Establishment, aged 66 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	7th	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 859 tons, 160 H. P. Dr McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	3	17	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	4	18	„ Vingorla	5	19
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Cocoanada	5	19
„ Calicut	5	19	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin	7	20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Columbo	8	21	„ Columbo	13	28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin	15	29
„ Madras	14	28	„ Cochin	16	1†
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Cocoanada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	6

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. T. Lewis, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 15th February, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Galle, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

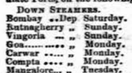
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 tons, 300 H. P., C. C. A. Hutchinson, Commander, as above, on SATURDAY, the 20th February. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnaghurry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnaghurry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "LORD CLYDE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

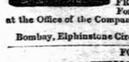
THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month :—

Calling at Varaval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, RUTNAGHERRY, JYTAPORE, MALWAN AND VINGORLA EACH WAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

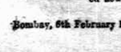
STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February. For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "GOMRAWUTTEE," R. BAXTER, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, JOHN ROAD, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

Bombay, 30th January 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)

TO SAIL ABOUT 14TH INSTANT.

THE favourite passenger ship "COUNTESS RUSSELL." 965 tons register, JOHN THOMSON, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, and will be despatched as above. For Freight and passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of sh *Countess Russell.*

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates :—

First Class ..... £66 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class ..... £35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class ... ... £45 }
Second Class ... ... £25 } "

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "NADA," 806 Tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched about the 20th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited.)

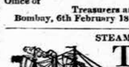
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" to Kurrachee on THURSDAY the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 8th Feb. 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

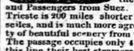
First Class ..... £ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class ..... 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class ..... 25 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

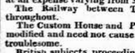


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the new Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 650 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. TICKELL to Kurrachee, as an extra Steamer, on 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE *vid* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 4 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Tricate, Colais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa for Austria and Prussia are granted by the undersigned.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt, to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agent is prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class £15, second class £10 ; children* under 10 years at *half fare ; two children in arms, free. Inland fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first class* 4*s* 5*d*. per head ; *second class* 2*s* 8*d*. 5*s*. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class £4 10s.; second class £3 2s. ; children* over 3 and under 10 years *half fare.* Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company's Agents, HORNE & STRANG, Managers, Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates :—

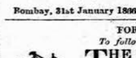
First Class .. £64, 10.. } Inclusive of Railway transit through
Second Class £37, 5.. } Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.

For further particulars apply to

A. C. GUMPERT,

Agent for the Austrian Lloyd & Consul for Austria, Prussia, &c. Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," KNIGHT, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

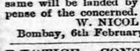
To follow the Omarawattee.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.



THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," GARRATT, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Norval*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Norval.*

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Tanjore.*

Bombay, 9th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Swedish Ship *Theitis*, from Hongkong, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they cannot be land, failing which it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Consignees are further requested to take notice, that Captain PEYTZ will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

M. G. PEYTZ, Commander.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naphtha,
100,000 feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadevee Road, 25th January 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

A CARD.

Ms. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

R PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received, a consignment of DRESS and WALKING BOOTS.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed :—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share became due on 1st July last, and that Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum is accruing on all Unpaid Calls.

ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.

Bombay, 18th August 1865.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE—CHUNAM ! ! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Bombay Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3. P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant :—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In matters of Debt, up the Steamer, are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statements of Claims. No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £20 EACH, (with power to increase.)

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

FIRST CALL £5 (Rs. 50) ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq. } Messrs. Timothy
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. } Wiggin & Co.
GEORGE DENT, Esq. }
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. } Messrs. Grey & Coles.
T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq. }
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. } Messrs Thomas Card-
JOHN PARSONS, Esq. } well & Co.
JAMES BEVIS, Esq. }
GAVIN STEEL, Esq. } Messrs. Grey & Co.,
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. } Bombay.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.

Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.

One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.

Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.), and ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES :—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London ; Messrs. Grey and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool ; and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principals upon whom the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour in the numbers of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least one-third of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good will of the several businesses ; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business ; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent, per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking ; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital ; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C. ; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 5 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—HEAD OFFICES, 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

4th January 1866.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February 1866, at 4 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors for the half year ending the 31st December 1865.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To issue the Fifty (50) New Shares sanctioned and confirmed at a previous General Meeting, and to decide the rate of premium the said Shares shall be issued to non-Shareholders.

4th. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES,
Managing Director.

Broach, 12th February 1866.

THE JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જાફર અલી કાપડીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કંપની
(લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Begum Varee, on SATURDAY the 24th February 1866, at 2 P. M., for the following purposes, viz :—

1. To receive the Reports and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865.
2. To fix the number of Directors, and to elect new Directors in the place of those at present in office, who retire in terms of clause 45 of the Articles of Association.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration ; and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th February to 9th March 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHOY, Secretary.

Surat, Begum Varee, Company's Office, 10th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle ; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Tubes, Fittings, &c.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

11, Meadow Street, Fort.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available : Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c. ; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes ; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match-and Fusee-boxes, Tobacco, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety ; Walking Stick Gunpstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Buck Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains ; Rifles and Revolvers, from London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Marksmen, Percussion Caps, Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives ; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome), Ay Bland, London, 2 powerful Microscopes complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c. ; the Game of Croquet ; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock ; a large assortment of Toys ; Fancy and Carriage Clocks ; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE—Unless the undermentioned Shares be revived by payment of the balance, Rs. 200 per Share and Interest at 24 per cent. per annum, before 5 o'clock THIS DAY, they will be absolutely forfeited :—Nos.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was little or nothing doing in the market this day. New Elphinstones rose from 205 to 215, and close firm at 210 premium; Commercials declined from 18 to 14 premium, and close firm at that rate. Market dull and gradually declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London-Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	Do. do. ...	97¼
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	213

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
8,000,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	.....	Alliance Bank ...	43 p ct dis.
3,000,000	250	250	12	Asiatic Bank Corp	45 p ct dis.
3,240,000	6,000	6,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
1,000,000	250	250	Nil	Bank of India ...	42 p ct dis.
20,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ...	52 p ct pm.
750,000	250	200	.....	Bombay City Bank	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pers. Bank	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	54 p ct dis.
5,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Tramway Company	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	6	6	Central Bank ...	42 p ct dis.
300,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	Incidg. 8 69 p ct nm.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	Par.
750,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	99 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	19	Commercial Bank...	18 p ct pm.
1,200,000	200	200	13	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	.....	East Indian Bank ...	35 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank ...	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	320	.....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	20	.....	London & Bombay Bk	5 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank... ...	15 pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	100 p ct pm.
600,000	200	.....	.....	Royal Bank of India	55 p ct d's.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank ...	35 p ct pm nm.
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	3 p ct premium.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

	400	100	.....	Bengal Credit Mob.	2 p ct pm.
750,000	500	100	Rs. 4	Bhattia Financial Co.	No quotations.
				Bombay Banking & Exchange Bank.	
600,000	500	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	7 p ct dis.
.....	.....	50	.....	Central India Finan.	50 p ct dis.
1,200,000	400	300	.....	Elphinstone Financial	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Financial Asso. of Europe & India.	No quotations.
(1,200,000	400	10	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	
1,200,000	400	100	.....	Do. New Capital.	2 p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	.....	Grand Finance Co..	
800,000	400	50	.....	Mofussil Financial Association.	
	400	50	.....	Oriental Financial Association	No quotations.
6,00,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ltd.	
800,000	400	50	.....	Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co. Consol. Stock ...		Par.
150	2½	Do. new £9 shares.		
1,000	2½	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company		Par.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co...
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Nav. Co.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.
800,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Firm of W. Ship Co.
150,000	500	500	.....	Vingas Patent Ship Building Company Co.
.....	1,000	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 16-2-0
Bank of England Notes	... 68 0
Spanish Dollars	... 225
Carolus	... 226
Mexican Dollars	... 220
German Crowns	... 210
Five-Franc Pieces	... 199
Bar Silver	... 106½
Gold Leaf	... 15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans ...	Rs. 90
" " Sicca "	Loan 1832-33 ...	" " 95
" " Co.'s "	1833-36 ...	" "
" " " "	1842-43 ...	" " 88
" " " "	1854-55 ...	" "
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ...		... 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...		... 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.		... 109½

PRICE CURRENT, 12th February 1866.

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Dholleras (New load)		Rs. 400 to 410
Dholleras (April and May).. ...		" 435 to 440
Bhowanagar and Mowa		" 410 to 415
Surat and Broach		" 375 to 380
Porebunder		" 290 to 300
Veraval		" 290 to 320
Khandeish (New)		" 410 to 415
Dharwar (Superior)		" 445 to 450
Gomawattee (March and April) ...		" 420 to 425
Ditto (now ready)		" 430 to 435
Hinghunghat (A to)		" 460 to 465

The following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 24th January 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Great Britain	2,50,000	5,34,100
" China	2,00,000	7,80,000
" Africa	...	14,000
" Arabian Gulf	...	7,450
" Persian Gulf	1,800	27,000
" Turkey in Gulf Suez	...	6,000
" Calcutta	...	60,50,000
Total for the week ...	4,51,800	73,90,650
Previously imported in the year 1866	34,80,228	2,14,62,943
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th January 1866.	39,32,028	2,88,52,993
Ditto 1865	38,21,008	53,36,238
Increase Rupees ...	1,11,020	2,35,16,755

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch	...	5,34,100
" Concan British	72,630	2,34,297
" Guzerat British	4,800	37,370
" Persian Gulf Steamer ...	20,200	77,700
" Kurrachee Steamer... ...	5,000	14,2000
" Arabian Gulf	...	45,000
" Goa, Demaun & Diu. ...	...	14,000
" Malabar British	27,500	4,01,400
" South Canara	1,500	40,000
" North Canara	38,176	2,58,300
Total for the week ...	2,16,506	12,84,767
Previously exported in the year 1866	3,60,275	20,82,112
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th January 1866.	5,76,781	33,66,879
Ditto 1865	4,45,603	24,81,360
Increase Rupees	1,31,178	8,85,519

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 14.

Heath, Ensign, 33rd Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Davis, Assistant Surgeon, 8th Foot, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 14.

Tennant, Lieut. T., 108th Foot, on leave, to England.
Barnett, Surgeon J. M., Medical Department, on sick leave, to England.
Ketchen, Lieut. J., 22nd Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Stevenson, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.
Stevenson, Captain R., 2nd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.
Bryant, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 13th February.

Lieut. (Brevet Captain) T. P. Walsh, Cadre 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., is attached to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., and directed to join.

Lieut. J. A. Rowlandson, General List, is attached to the 3rd Regiment N. I.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Per Carnatic (s).....Rosenbloom.....Aden and Suez.
Ultonia .....McTavish .....Liverpool.
Sir Hilds .....Anderson .....Rangoon.
Karanjak (s) .....Crocker .....Goa.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Karanjak*.—Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan; and Miss Cahill.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Per *Ottawa*, C. H. Eastley, bound to China.
Ship *Fez Rahaner*, S. Robinson, bound to Bushire.
Ship *Royal Alexandra*, T. Browning, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Ellen Stuart*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Selgyer*, for Liverpool.
Brig *Tornado*, for Mozambique.
S. S. *Lord Clyde*, for Malabar Coast.
S. S. *Nede*, for Aden and Suez.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square.
Bombay, 1st February 1866. J. ATHEY.

FOR SALE, a PIANO in good condition, with Tuning Fork and Key, by Broadwood and Son. Price Rs. 400. Address "G.," care of TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

FOUND, a liver coloured RETRIEVER DOG. Anybody proving Ownership and paying cost of Advertisement and expenses may have him on application to Mr. J. J. PARRIDGE, Hummum Street.
14th February 1866.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No 8, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WE have this day commenced BUSINESS in Bombay as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, Mr. J. MORTON FLANAGAN acting as our Agent and signing our Firm per procuration.
FELL, GREGSON & Co.,
10th Feb. 1866. p. pro J. MORTON FLANAGAN.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two High Caste Arab COLTS, rising 4, each ... ...Rs. 2,000
Grey Arab "SIR LAUNCELOT," winner of several Races ... ... " 1,000
Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN" ... " 1,000
To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Manilmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. Means. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Public are respectfully informed that the PRICES for the SEATS on the new Grand Race Stand, at Byculla, are REDUCED for the two last days of the Races, to
Rs. 3 each for Chairs, 1st Class.
Rs. 2 " " Benches, 1st Class.
Bombay, 14th Feb. 1866.

NOTICE.—With reference to the SALE of the ship *Prince of Wales*, advertised to be SOLD BY AUCTION by Messrs. H. CRAWFORD & Co. on TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned having a claim for Rupees 1,500 for wages as Commander of the said Ship, dissents from the said Sale. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.
JAMES ATHEY,
Late Commander of Ship *Prince of Wales*.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES.—The undersigned have just received an entirely fresh supply of the above, including—
WATER COLOURS—dry and moist, OIL COLOURS, WATER COLOUR BOXES from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 40, OIL COLOUR BOXES from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50, CAMEL SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES, DRAWING PAPER, SKETCH BLOCKS, PRESSED MILL BOARDS and CANVASS PALETTES, PALETTE KNIVES, COLOUR SAUCERS in CASES, &c. &c. &c.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—In accordance with Section XXXVI. of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, Notice is hereby given, that the Audit of the Municipal Accounts for the years 1864 and 1865 will commence on the 1st proximo at the Office of the Controller of Municipal Accounts.
Copies of the Accounts to be audited will be open in the Municipal Commissioner's Office, for seven days before the commencement of the audit, to the inspection of all persons interested. ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Feb. 1866.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharging of Shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned, free of charge for landing charges.
The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates; also Steam Yachts, which can be chartered for excursion parties when not otherwise employed.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.
W. C. PENSON, General Manager.
Offices, Graham's Buildings.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN BUILDINGS.—The advantages of "Sectional Portable Buildings" may be summed up as follows:—
Three years' trial in this climate has proved that they do not warp, crack, or split in the sun.
There is an air space arranged, so that a free current of air passes around the building, and between the inner and outer roof.
The outer roof has a Felt, Composition, and Gravel Roofing, which is impervious to water or heat.
Plans, Specifications, &c., may be seen at our Office.
A limited number of these Buildings, with Carriage House, Stable, and Cook House, are at present available.
FARNHAM & Co.,
2nd Floor David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street.

TUCKER'S REGISTERED TRAVELLERS' LAMPS, in strong metal bound cases lined with baize; just received as under
No. 1.—A strong portable, bronzed PILLAR LAMP, with burner of the most approved construction, complete with glasses and 2 extra wicks ... ... 12 dozen wicks, lamp scissors, and glass cleaner—all fitting compactly into case ... ... Rs. 53 0
No. 2.—The same of a larger size 68 0
No. 3.—The same size as No. 2 but with the addition of a bronzed sling and chains, which enables it to be used either as a table or hanging lamp ... 85 0
TUCKER'S COMBINED HAND AND DASH BOARD LAMP will be found most useful to travellers 8 8
TUCKER'S HAND LAMP 3 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, February 19th, and days following.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the Lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the seventh day after the Sale, otherwise the Deposits will be forfeited, and the Lots resold for the benefit of the State.
Lots will be put up to suit purchasers. For further particulars and inspection of articles apply to the undersigned.

Bolts, Copper, long, from ...	3 to ⅜ inches.
Bar Iron, round, from ...	5/16 to 1¼ "
" " square, from ...	½ to 4 "
" " flat from ...	6 by 1¼ to 1" by ⅜ "
" " "	5 by 3 to 2½ by 1 "
Rope, Europe, from ...	6 to 8 inches.
Tubes, Boiler, Brass ...	3 1176 No.
" " "	6 by 3½ 72 "
" " "	4½ by 2½ 101 "
" " "	6 by 3 42 "
" " "	6.2 by 3 169 "
" " "	6.4 by 3 83 "
and others of sizes.	

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. CURSETJEE NASERWANJEE CAMA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions, amending the Articles of Association passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 23rd November 1865:—
1st.—To add the following words to clause 16 of the Articles of Association—"On payment of a fee of one Rupee."
2nd.—That the regulations contained in Clause 33 of the said Articles of Association shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.
3rd.—That in lieu and instead of Clause 33 there be substituted the following:—"That no business except the declaration of a Dividend shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least fifteen Shareholders be present at such meeting."
4th.—To amend Clause 69 of the Articles of Association, by striking out the words "six months" in the second and third lines respectively of such Clause, and substituting the words "twelve months."
5th.—To amend Clause 73 of the Articles of Association, by striking out the words "The Auditors cannot be Shareholders in the Company" in the first line of such Clause.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.
Bombay, 14th Feb. 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15.
PROFESSOR VANEK, AND COMPANY,
Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, has the honour to announce their first
MAGICAL AND OPTICAL REPRESENTATION.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
MODERN WITCHCRAFT, by means of Galvanism, Magnetism and Electricity.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

PART SECOND.
EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT OF THE DISAPPEARANCE of Mr. WESSELY. This is one of the wonders of Magic and has everywhere been received with the greatest applause.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

PART THIRD.
OPTIC CYCLORAMA, by means of Hydro-Oxygen Gas Apparatus, by Mr. JOHN WESSELY, comprising—
ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU—representing the Arts and Sciences.
INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LONDON, by day and night, the Church is gradually filling with people.
BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE IN THE SPRING.
AN OLD RUIN,—at the back of which the Moon is gradually rising.
THE GIGANTIC STAG,—of the Antidiluvian World.
A WATER MILL ON THE RHINE,—with the wheel turning and the water flowing, the summer scene gradually changes into winter; it begins to snow, the trees are getting covered with snow, and the wheel of the Mill freezes in the water.
GRAND COMIC LIVE MUSEUM.—Dancing Chinaman. —Mr. king Love.—Satanas Tok with a Cook.—The Dancer as Kiss.—The Tailor's Vengeance.—Punishment of a Drunkard.
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUCH AMUSING CHANGES OF COLOURS.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 7 | Gallery..... .....Rs. 3
Stalls..... " 4 | Pit..... ..... " 2
Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.
Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBBS' BOXES, PAPER BOXES, with Inkstand and Pen Tray. No. 2 Rs. 32. No. 3 Rs. 35
WRITING BOXES, with Inkstand, Tray, Stationery, Folio, &c. No. 2 Rs. 50. No. 3 Rs. 60.
PALANQUIN BOXES, with Inkstand, Pen Tray, Slope and Folio. Rs. 50.
CASH BOXES, Rs. 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 28.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership existing between DOSSABHOY SORABJEE and BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE had ben DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 7th February, and since then the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee is no longer a Partner in the firm of Dossabhoy and Byramjee and Company; and the said Byramjee Muncherjee is now the sole person responsible for all the debts due to the Company or by the Company, for which all person or persons shall not make known their Claim to the said Byramjee Muncherjee, the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee has nothing to do at all with the said firm.
DOSSABHOY SORABJEE.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Branch will be CLOSED from the 19th till the 28th instant.
Shares transferred after the 28th instant will be exclusive of the Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last, which will be declared in London early in March.
Every old £100 Share of the Agra and United Service Bank having been sub-divided into two £50 Shares of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), the Directors have issued Certificates for the entire number of Shares held by each proprietor after such sub-division. Shareholders are therefore requested to send to the Bank their present Certificates of both old and new Shares in exchange for these new Certificates, which are now ready.
F. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

	Rs. As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts .....each.	10 8
BADHAM'S Pures all Wool Shirts ... ... "	10 0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... ... "	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... ... "	12 8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketing Shirts ..... "	10 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits... "	20 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits ... "	20 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits ..... "	20 0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... ...per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians .....each.	4 12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians ... ... "	4 12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... ... "	4 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ... ... "	6 0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks ....per doz.	20 0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... "	11 0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery...	
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.....each.	3 8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...per pair.	2 12
White Kid Gloves ... ... "	1 12
Dog Skin Gloves ... ... "	2 12
Buck and Doe Gloves. ... ... "	3 12
The Universal Scarf, ...each.	4 12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring .... "	4 8
The Windsor Scarf ... ... "	2 12
The Derby Scarf... ... ... "	4 8
The Diamond Scarf ... ... "	4 4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Hats, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.
BADHAM & Co,
Apollo House, Bombay.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Thursday ..... 15th 5h 4m. P.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ..... 22nd 9h. 53m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	15	Moon passes 5° 22' N. of the Venus at 1-35 P.M.	6 30	5 59	11 4	11 22	...
Fri.	16	Length of day 11-30	6 29	5 59	11 42	—	...
Sat.	17	Jupiter rises at 11-5 P.M.	6 29	6 0	0 3	0 21	...
Sun.	18	Quinquagesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.	6 28	6 0	0 40	1 0	...
Mon.	19	Twilight ends at 6-38 P.M.	6 27	6 1	1 20	1 38	8
Tues.	20	Saturn Stationary at 6-54	6 27	6 1	2 0	2 24	...
Wed.	21	Jupiter rises at 4-1 A.M.	6 26	6 2	2 47	3 15	...

13th Feb. 1866, Time Sun. 31s. 7.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—The Committee have decided on POSTPONING, until further notice, the next ASSEMBLY, which has been previously announced to take place on TUESDAY the 20th February.
JOHN G. WATTS, Captain, Secretary.
14th February 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 8	KURRACHEE	Feb. 10
AGRA	Feb. 8	LAHORE	Feb. 7
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 8	LONDON	Jan. 15
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 27	MADRAS	Feb. 13
BANGALORE	Feb. 10	MALTA	Jan. 18
CALCUTTA	Feb. 8	MEERUT	Feb. 9
CAPE	Jan. 19	PENANG	Jan. 31
CEYLON	Jan. 30	OUDH	Feb. 7
COCHIN	Feb. 3	PEGU	Jan. 23
DELHI	Feb. 6	PENANG	Feb. 17
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 31

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1866.

"THE age of chivalry has gone, and that of sophists, economists, and calculators has succeeded," so have been told by the great orator of the last century, but the truth of the assertion has never been so clearly demonstrated as of late years. *Tout est perdu fors l'honneur* was the sentiment of chivalry; but the modern way of looking at a battle or a campaign is different. We now leave honour out of the question altogether, and calculate what we have gained or lost in hard pounds, shillings, and pence. This has been remarkably exemplified by the line of reasoning adopted by some publicists with regard to the Bhootan war. They have ridiculed the idea of going to war with semi-savages because our Envoy was insulted and ill-treated. The fact of our repulse on one occasion made them more clamourous for peace at any price, and they have hailed with joy an inconclusive treaty, because the war cost us so much per diem, and, if prosecuted would cost so much more. As for other considerations they reason with Falstaff:—"What is honour? A word. What is in that word? Honour. What is that honour? Air . . . therefore I'll none of it."

In arguing with those who hold such opinions, it is of course useless to appeal to ideas which they treat with scorn, but it is easy to meet them on their own ground, and show them that it is the cheapest way in the end to bring a war to a successful termination, and not to rest till that has been done. An inglorious peace is sure to lead in India to an expensive war or series of wars. A very striking instance of this occurred just sixty years ago. The Court of Directors became alarmed at the war-expenditure incurred when Lord Wellesley was Governor General, and sent out orders to stop it at all hazards. To Sir George Barlow and Lord Cornwallis was entrusted the pleasant task of bringing about peace at any price, and they set about to work with a will to do so. In vain Metcalfe protested and showed the blindness and folly of the new policy. We were at war with Holkar, and Scindhia had been insulting us and showing his teeth for a long time. We had just failed in the siege of Bhurtpore, and the failure was noted throughout the length and breadth of India. At such a crisis it was madness to make peace except on our own terms, especially as we had a splendid army under a most able General. This was pointed out most eloquently and earnestly by Metcalfe, but all in vain. Peace at any price was the cry, and accordingly peace was got most ignominiously. Scindhia's insults were overlooked, and terms were offered to Holkar which left him under the impression that we were afraid of him. So fearful was Sir George Barlow of incurring the possibility of war expenditure that he broke faith with the Rajpoot Chief, who had supported our cause most faithfully, and left them to their fate. The consequence of all this was that, what we omitted to do in 1806 from motives of economy, had to be done afterwards at tremendously enhanced cost. The work that could have been done in one season was opened over several years, and, instead of one campaign, we had several wars. Bhurtpore had to be taken, and Scindhia and Holkar had to be humbled, and the operation cost a hundred times what it would have done had it been carried out in the beginning.

So we believe it will prove with the Bhootan campaign. We might have left the Bhooteas alone, and it would have been wisest to do so; but, once we had engaged in warfare with them we should never have left off till we had taught them an effectual lesson. As it is, we have been mocked and insulted by a set of savages; we have managed affairs so that a whole season's operations were carried on against them with so little result that we were actually repulsed on one occasion, and when we set to work more seriously we allowed ourselves to be hoodwinked simply because fighting is expensive. The consequence is that we have taught native states that if they insult our representatives and fight with us we shall soon get tired of that game and pay them to leave off! We are called on to rejoice at this result, because, if we had prosecuted the war till the British flag waved over the walls of Poonakha, some few thousand more rupees would have been expended. Our short-sighted economists are unable or unwilling to see that we are in fact offering a premium on warfare to the wild border-tribes, and that unless the nature of Orientals has changed we shall ere long have on our hands possibly half a dozen small wars. We have indeed read history in vain if we have not yet learnt that concessions to enemies in India, except when granted after unmistakable victory, are ever regarded as proofs of weakness.

The fact is we are deliberately throwing away our prestige, and we are not yet in a position to be able to do so with impunity. Our empire is in a great degree one of opinion. *Possumus quia posse videmur*, we are strong because we seem to be strong. Our position resembles that of a Banker who has established a reputation, in consequence of which his notes pass as money, because there is a firm conviction abroad that they are supported by a strong reserve of bullion. By such a line of policy as that pursued in the Bhootan campaign we impair our credit, and, to carry out the metaphor, may cause a run on the Bank we shall be unable to meet. *Absit omen!*

THE principles involved in the Partnership Law Amendment Bill of Mr. Maine are so essentially simple, that we confess to some disappointment that a commercial body like the Chamber of Commerce has resorted to the cumbrous method of minute-writing regarding it. As a question largely affecting the interests of mercantile firms, and of special importance, moreover, to European mercantile firms in this country, we should have thought that a measure affecting thus materially the relations of partners would have been so carefully weighed by individual members of the Chamber when it was introduced into the Legislative Council of India, as to have enabled them to come to some decisive opinion without setting agoing that elaborate machinery which seems to be the favoured instrument of Governmental deliberations. We cannot share in the indignation of Mr. Bogie at the remissness of Government in requesting the opinion of the Chamber upon the measure; and, in answer, we would rather ask him, why the Chamber by its dilatoriness rendered such a request by Government necessary at all? The Chamber, we believe, would have had more regard for its own dignity than to have yielded to the petulant threat which Mr. Bogie threw out, and which emanated simply from the supposed slight the Chamber had received at the hands of Government, that if a motion was made approving of the Bill, he would move as an amendment that the Chamber should refrain from giving their assent to the measure. The opposition to the Bill, so far as any objection was taken to it, was chiefly in reference to the intended omission of that clause of the English Act which provides that, in case of insolvency, the commanditarian lender shall receive nothing until the other creditors have been fully paid. A second objection was one which we ourselves raised when formerly discussing the Bill, to the effect that the Bill itself (and not merely the private agreement between the commanditarian lender and borrower, as suggested by Mr. Maine) should stipulate for certain notice being given before the withdrawal of the commanditarian loan. Some of the members indicate that the notice should be twelve or eighteen months; but we would suggest that too lengthened a notice might prove prejudicial to the commanditarian lender by establishing a preference in favour of other creditors which would permit them to enforce prior payment of their claims. In fact, such a notice might leave at the end of a greater share of the loss to fall on the commanditarian lender. We are no advocates for verbosity in statutory phraseology, or for tedious statutory enactments; but the extreme shortness of the the English Act, and Mr. Maine's measure invests both with several potential germs of litigation, and renders it doubtful how they fit, in some respects, into existing law, the more especially if a simple provision was introduced rendering a long period of notice essential. Suppose an execution creditor, for example, were to proceed against the borrower during the running of the commanditarian lender's notice of a year or eighteen months, and was threatening to carry off the bulk of the estate. Is the "lender" to be in that case utterly paralysed and helpless because his period of notice has not expired? The Chamber can foresee the immense amount of litigation with which a long term of notice is impregnated. To encumber the lender with unknown difficulties, to surround him with unknown dangers, to expose him unduly to the possibility of litigation

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. PREMCHUND'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of the 6th idem you give publicity to a statement that Mr. Premchund Roychund contributed three thousand rupees for a scholarship to be established at Bhowniggur. Mr. Premchund gave one thousand to the English and one thousand to the Gujarate Department of the school for establishing scholarships, and not three thousand as you give out. You will therefore be good enough either to correct the statement or give insertion to this, that the public may be rightly informed.

—Yours &c.

PRANNARAYEN MAYASHANKER,
School Master.

Bhownuggur, 10th February.

GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE PETITION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It was with sincere pleasure that I perused in your yesterday's issue the just reply of our good Government to the petition sent to the Governor in Council for the removal of our late talented Acting Judge, but, at the same time, I tremble at the thought of the possibility of another meeting being held for the removal of our much esteemed Governor, under the plea that he is prejudiced against the native community in not abusing Mr. Anstey as your Church Street contemporary does. If, as I surmise, such a petition is intended to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, I would in good faith recommend the worthy petitioners to have it sent just two days before the term of Sir Bartle Frere's Governorship in Bombay expires, so as to insure for these petitioners a complete success in their very praiseworthy endeavour for the public good.

A PARSEE.

Bombay, 14th February.

JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your remarks in favour of Mr. Anstey were not so forcibly impressed on the minds of the public as the same are now being realised in their daily experience. Whatever may be Mr. Anstey's failings, but in his capacity as a Justice on the Bench of the High Court I am quite prepared to admit that he did immense good to the public at large. It is well known that in his time the suitors' work was being speedily passed out through the several offices of the court agreeably to the usual form of judicial justice. But experience *of late* shows a manifest laxity on the part of the officers of the Court; for, would you believe that decrees passed by the Chief Justice six months ago or so, in *cases* which had been pending for upwards of six or seven years, have not as yet formally been presented to suitors from the office of the Master in Equity?

Although little fault can be found with the present Judges of the High Court, so far as they themselves are concerned, yet it must be remembered that their indulgence to the officers of the court has a tendency some what to defeat the ends of justice that they administered. In times when people are sufficiently informed, as to what course ought to be followed to escape the effects of *decrees* against them, the dilatoriness of routine in the court offices is an intolerable curse on the successful suitors. If Mr. Anstey is *too severe* for Bombay, surely it has been discovered that the present Judges are *too good* for the officers of the court. A NATIVE INDEED!

10th February.

NATIVE STATES AND THE ANNEXATION POLICY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The maintenance of a large native army is probably a useless and dangerous burden to England, but, for that very reason, the Native States, who provide for their own, would otherwise, reckless, impoverished, and desperate, be kindling the flames of insurrection among the population of the British territories, already predisposed to revolt from the two causes mentioned previously, should be upheld, their rights respected, their territory increased rather than diminished, their friendship cultivated and made with, till not only the Princes, but the mass of soldiery depending on them, should mention with gratitude, not with hatred, the name of the British. I repeat, the question of good or bad Government, vice or no vice, should never be broached. If the ryots of any Native Prince are oppressed, emigration to the British territories is always open to them; why should those who find the British system irksome be deprived of the resource of emigrating *into* a Native State, which, as a matter of fact, they do in large numbers, until they grow desperate and stand at bay, to be shot down by English rifles or blown away from Armstrong guns.

I consider that the instant the Native States and the military castes are convinced that the English are determined to allow them a field within the well-understood limits of which they are not to be meddled with, and which should be broad enough for their prejudices, the European force in India can be reduced to 30,000 men without the least fear of insurrection.

Another advantage this would carry is discernible by a little closer observation. It is evident that in a great European war, say with Russia, which, bye the bye, is ominously advancing, the resources of England, unaided by the Natives of the country are insufficient for the defence of India, let national vanity say what it will. England has just 80,000 Europeans to depend on to guard the whole of the Peninsula: the present Native army is a sham and a delusion; while, in their present frame of mind, the population would be much more likely to assist than oppose the invader. In fact it is more than doubtful whether a single crushing defeat, which England *might* suffer in Europe, would not be the signal for a general revolt here. It is as such a strait as this that well-supported (not undermined and helpless) Native States, each with its 6 or 7,000 trained and irregular troops, with both army and people bound to the British Government by the ties both of interest and gratitude, would be the very assistance required. In fact this is the only plan feasible, for I do not think a native army, directly under the British, will ever again be trustworthy, owing to the action of the two first-mentioned causes, and the national antipathy created in 1857.

In conclusion, I must remark that I cannot help thinking that the disaffection of India is not so much a hatred of the *Gora-Log* as of their system—their system which imagines all men must be equally virtuous, industrious, and *money-making*, with a dash of sentimentalism,—which thinks a lazy, loose, worldly idea'd man, best improved of the face of God's earth—which has erected an idol whose body is golden, whose feet are clay, and out of whose mouth a Psalm, headed by the price of cotton, lolls by way of a tongue, and then commands all to bow down and worship it—a system which Englishmen themselves condemn when they fondly remember the "Good Old Times"—not so much a protest against the English as a nation, or personally, as a protest against the endless effusion of Humbug, the ceaseless admiration of Shoddy, the eternal worship of Mammon, and the everlasting laudation of Work.

It is not to be expected that the British will be more considerate to India than to their own country, and when we observe the appalling "struggle for existence," the fearful suffering, the hard lot of the poor in the United Kingdom, all the result of Mammon-worship, I think the British may surely forgive the poor Indians, who see *their* "good old times" drifting away before the eyes, for kicking, however uselessly, against the pricks. GAEFKWAREE.

8th February.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

LUCKNOW, 5TH FEBRUARY.

MR. WINGFIELD's report in the administration of this province, for 1864-65, has just come to hand, following closely on the heels of Dr. Corbyn's jail report, and Major Aitken's police *ditto*. I don't, however, mean to deal with the Chief Commissioner's report as the *Delhi* deals with that of the Inspecter General of Prisons, or the *Mof.* with that of the Inspector General of Police. Both your Agra and Meerut contemporaries applied the critical scalpel too relentlessly to their respective subjects, laying open to public view and general execration the grammatical deficiencies of the heads of two of the principal departments in Oudh. This was not more than they deserved, for it is simply shameful that that Government should pay officers from one to two thousand rupees a month who cannot write common grammar, nor express themselves in intelligible English. Nor, indeed, are Dr. Corbyn and Major Aitken the only two sinners in this respect in the Commission; I could name one Commissioner, one Judge, and some half dozen Deputy Commissioners and Assistant *ditto*, whose intimacy with Linlay Murray, Macaulay, Addison, &c., is equally faulty and unprofitable to them; and no one knows this better than Mr. Wingfield himself; but—*cui bono!* they are his feinds and protegés.

But to the report, which, being the last Mr. Wingfield will have the honour of penning as Chief Commissioner, is more than usually prosy and full, though there is very little information in it which is new to the public. Almost at the commencement we are told that a Wards' Institution has been established at Lucknow, in which there are fourteen boys, all of whom attend the Canning College. This is all right enough; but when we are, in the same paragraph, informed that "those boys are also taught manly English games," we begin to wonder how it is possible for an effeminate Bengali Baboo, under whose care and superintendence the Wards are, unaided by any European, to teach them *manly English games?* It is due, I think, to the efforts of Colonel Barrow that they are induced even to take morning and evening exercise; and then not walking, but in buggies and dog-carts.

In the statement of receipts and charges under every head, the former are given for 1864-65 at Rs. 1,23,57,675, and the latter, exclusive of military, Rs. 47,33,142. There has been an increase in the receipts over former years of Rs. 4,34,339. It occurs mainly in the item of land revenue, but stamps have also yielded an increase of Rs. 75,001, and under law and justice, the receipts from which were much below the average in 1863-64, there is an increase of Rs. 1,04,804. The land revenue, it is confidently expected, will increase yearly with the progress of the revised assessments, and eventually an augmentation of from thirty to forty lacs of rupees may be looked for from this source of revenue. Stamps also exhibit a steady progressive increase. There has likewise been an increase of Rs. 4,00,958 in the amount of charges. This is mainly owing to the regular settlement being carried on in a larger number of districts, increased grant for the educational scheme, the new customs establishment, and to increased jail expenses owing to increase in the number of prisoners. The first is a temporary charge, and will lead to a great accession of revenue, while the expenditure on the second is exceedingly moderate, and susceptible of a further increase.

The Chief Commissioner insists that Oudh is entitled to credit for the profit on the opium it grows, and the duty-paid salt it consumes, as well as to a share in the sea customs, but in the latter cannot be estimated even approximately. The opium produced was above 4,700 chests, the profit on which, at Rs. 500 per chest, would be Rs. 23,50,000; and the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, N. W. Provinces, estimates the quantity of salt imported into Oudh at 5,00,000 maunds, the duty on which, at Rs. 3 per maund, is Rs. 15,00,000. On the other hand, there are, Mr. Wingfield admits, several heavy items of expenditure fairly chargeable to the province, though not included in the statement above alluded to, viz., the ex-King's pension, pay and allowances of the troops, and public works charges. Including the above, the account would stand thus:—

Receipts.	Rs.	*Charges.*	Rs.
As per Statement of Accountant General's		As per Accountant General's Statement	47,33,142
General	1,23,57,675	Public Works	12,04,498
Profit on Opium	23,50,000	Payof Troops and Clothing, Contingent charges, &c	29,64,440
Duty on Salt	15,00,000	Commission and charges	8,93,582
		Ordnance charges	5,00,000
		Surplus	59 14,103
Total Rs.	1,62,07,675	Total Rs.	1,62,07,675

Nepaul is the only independent state bordering upon Oudh, and, as usual, the Chief Commissioner says, "there but little to say under *Political*." In November 1864, however, the President at Katmandoo submitted a formal complaint to the Supreme Government with respect to frequent aggressions upon Nepaulese villages contiguous to the order, alleged by Jung Bahadoor to have been made by bands of marauders belonging to Oudh and other British provinces. Under instructions from the Government of India, inquiries were at once instituted through the local authorities, and an officer was nominated to meet the Assistant Resident, and to accompany him along the frontier and make a careful investigation into the state of affairs. The district and divisional officers reported that there was no foundation for the complaint, but, before the reports were received, Jung Bahadoor had not only entirely withdrawn his allegations as respected that Oudh and the Nepaul frontier, but stated that the result of his enquiries had convinced him that crimes committed by British subjects in Nepaulese territory in that quarter were of very rare occurrence.

The attention of Settlement Officers and of District Superintendents has been turned to the important question of female infanticide throughout the year. In certain villages of Pertaubgurh the police found that 507 births of boys were reported to 391 of girls. In some suspected villages of the Hurdui district, only 39 Rajoot girls were found to 114 boys under four years of age, while of other castes, there were 128 girls to 129 boys. In a few Chamarpore villages 96 boys were reported to have been born to 43 girls; in one village 10 boys and not a single girl. The crime, though not altogether eradicated, is probably confined to a few Rajpoot villages in each district. The Chief Commissioner, however, thinks there is much force in a remark made by Mr. Capper, Settlement Officer, Lucknow, that "there will generally be fewer females than males in this country, because girls being held in less esteem than boys, less care is taken of them, and there is consequently more mortality among them during childhood."

The Honorary Assistant Commissioners are, as usual, highly spoken of. The Chief Commissioner has endeavoured in former reports to answer the objections to which the bestowal of revenue powers on talookdars was so obviously open; and he has now only to add that "it is a milder measure for the talookdar's agent to bring a suit for rent against a defaulting tenant than in the court of the talookdar, whose decision as Honorary Assistant Commissioner is open to appeal, than for the talookdar in his capacity of landlord to distrain the defaulter's crops, which it is his undoubted right to do." It has been announced by circular that every person living on an Honorary Assistant Commissioner's estate is at liberty, not only to institute revenue suits in the district, instead of the talookdar's court, but to remove to the former any suit instituted against him in the latter. Every possible security is thus given to the talookdar's tenants, and they would rather have their cases disposed of by him than by the district court, as recourse to the latter would often involve a long journey and considerable delay. Mr. Wingfield sees no reason why their inclination should be thwarted. The proceedings of the Honorary Assistant Commissioners, too, are most carefully watched, and irregularities on their part are commented on which would generally escape notice if committed by salaried officers.

The strength of the military force in Oudh on the 1st May 1865 was as follows:—

European.	Artillery		777
	Cavalry		548
	Infantry		2,750
			4,075
Native.	Artillery		154
	Cavalry		938
	Infantry		1,939
			3,031

or, in all, 7,106 of all arms.

The stimulus of high prices occasioned a large increase in the cultivation of cotton. In Roy Bareilly upwards of 7,000 beegahs are said to have been under cotton cultivation against only 750 in the previous year, and the produce is estimated at 13,300 maunds of which 3,251 maunds, value Rs. 90,04,, were exported. In Seetapore the area under cotton increased from 1,946 to 4,326 beegahs, and the out-turn from 115 to 635 maunds. In Hurdui 8,952 acres were sown with the same staple, and the yield was 12,270 maunds. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the drought, there was a very great increase in the average out-turn per beegah in both Seetapore and Hurdui. The experiments made with American cotton in different parts of the province have fully established the fact that it can be successfully grown, but, at the same time, it is neither so certain, nor, except with exceptionally high prices, so remunerative as many other crops; and now that prices have fallen, the cultivation is likely to decrease. A novel theory has been broached, that the exotic plant thrives best where partially shaded: this, if correct, might lead to the utilization of the large area planted with mango trees.

The settlements are progressing very favourably, and will result in the enhancement of the land-tax in very considerable. Settlement Officers are required not merely to record possession, but to investigate and decide all claims to *rights* in land, and the judicial work is, therefore, necessarily very heavy. Much of the time of the Settlement Officers has been devoted to the investigation into tenant right of occupancy, which has formed the subject of a separate report. It is a pity that no public should yet know nothing certain as to the result of these enquiries into tenant rights.

In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner bears testimony to the ability and experience which Mr. Davies brings to bear on all questions of revenue administration, and the spirit of moderation which has guided the discharge of his difficult duties. He also thanks Sir George Couper for his zealous co-operation, and for the able way in which he has presided over the judicial administration of the province. Of Mr. St. George Tucker, Commissioner of the Hydrabad Division, he says that, "though not prompt in the despatch of business," he is "an able and most conscientious officer, and an excellent criminal judge." Of Colonel Barrow, C.B., he says:—"the long and varied services of Colonel Barrow, uninterrupted since the annexation of the province, render him the most conspicuous member of the Oudh Commission. His influence and popularity with the landed gentry, with nearly all of whom he was brought into personal contact during 1858, are most valuable. The Chief Commissioner has frequently expressed his esteem for this officer. His name is a source of strength to the British Government in Oudh, and there is no one whose loss would be so much felt." I only wish Mr. Wingfield were as just and conscientious in his commendations of the other officers, as he undoubtedly is of Colonel Barrow. There is not a more excellent man in the province, and he ought to have been Mr. Wingfield's successor as Chief Commissioner. In the censuring strain we have this:—Lieut. Hawkins, Deputy Commissioner, possess ability and can write a good report, but the Chief Commissioner does not think him either energetic or hardworking. In consequence of the incessant complaints made by the Accountant General of the excessive delay in submitting the Treasury Returns of the Sultanpore district, the Chief Commissioner was obliged to order Lieutenant Hawkins to assume charge of the Treasury. He is sorry to add, however, that the complaints have not ceased." Of course Lieutenant Hawkins will be "dished" after this.

Nothing more remains to be said. I have given you the pith of a very interesting report, and I have not the slightest hesitation in adding my own testimony to the fact brought out by the Chief Commissioner, that Oudh is steadily progressive and prosperous.

BENGAL.

WE have been informed that Mr. H. B. Riddell, Director General of the Post Office of India, has issued orders to the effect that all the assistants of his office, save the Record-keeper, should prepare themselves to join him on the 1st of April next, at Simla, where he intends to stay for a few months.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 8.*

THE Anstey dispute has taken another turn. The solicitors have leagued together to refuse to give Anstey briefs. They say they can legally do so, and they will do so. But the Court will not allow suitors to be befooled in that way, for the Court thinks that suitors should have their own counsel, whether the attorneys like it or not; and, as far as appearances go, the public are likely to find both friends and justice in the High Court. The attornies now begin to talk about etiquette, after having freely tried secret gibbetting. They calculated upon a game amongst themselves, but quite lost sight of the fact that they were to be made the victims, to soothe the wounded vanity of one or two. The mistake the attornies made was in supposing the public had no right to select counsel; their organ, the *Saturday Review*, tells us so pretty plainly. Anstey is determined to fight it out, and nobody can better do so. They (the attornies) put all the blame upon Anstey, but it is notorious that one on the other side is quite as bad. Not one of the public wish them success: how should they?—*Bombay Correspondent of the Englishman.*

MADRAS.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Information was received yesterday by telegram that, Wednesday night's Train from Salem to Madras was thrown off the line about 2¾ miles east of Mollapooram Station, owing to Pot Sleepers, Chairs, and other obstructions, which had been wilfully placed on the rails by some person or persons unknown. No fatal accident occurred, but a second class passenger sustained a slight hurt, and the majority of the passengers were much shaken. The police are on the alert endeavouring to detect the offenders. The line was completely blocked, but through communication was restored last evening.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Feb. 9.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE understand that Mr. Dove, Post Master General of Bengal, will succeed Major Battye as Post Master General, North Western Provinces, on the departure of the latter officer on leave to Europe.—*Mofussilite, February 9.*

RUMOUR says that it is the intention of Government to give up Benares, and shift the troops there quartered to Sultanpore, a little below Chunar, and upon the opposite bank of the Ganges. Major Owen will probably be employed in the construction of the barracks. The movement, upon sanitary and military principles, is an unsound one; our cantonments should touch our great iron roads of communication as much as possible, and by going to Sultanpore this material point is sacrificed. Again, those acquainted with Sultanpore for the last thirty years assert that fevers of a low and obstinate type prevail there at certain seasons. All the advantages of the branch line from Mogul Serai to Benares will be thus lost sight of, and a station created in no wise healthier than that which has been condemned.—*Pioneer, Feb. 9.*

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

(From the Delhi Gazette, Feb. 8.)

THE following letter from one who has been in India, but, dissatisfied with his prospects here, would be misled into the error of going to Australia, that pleasant land of empty promises to old Indians, will perhaps be read with interest by many at this juncture. It comes opportunely to support the views we expressed the other day, in rejection of Colonel Crawford's invitation to his brother officers to join him in his Tasmanian scheme.

The letter is dated the 18th of October last, from Brisbane, in Queensland:—

* * * * * * *

"This is the capital of Queensland and a far larger town than I ever expected to find out here. Some really splendid buildings are in course of erection.

* * * * * * *

I only stopped at home for two months, landing at Liverpool on the 5th December and sailing on the 9th February from the same port. I was not very well on my homeward voyage, so very cold all the time that I was heartily sick of the English climate. It is hot enough out here any way. If you can fancy living in Cawnpore in wooden houses with bark roofs, no verandahs, punkahs, chicks, or in fact anything to keep the house cool or keep away flies, and worst of all no native waiting on you, you will form a slight conception of this horrid hole they call Brisbane. I have been out now since 24th June and have got no employment as yet. I might go shepherding to be sure, and get £40 a year and my rations, but the rations are only salt beef and flour, and you are quite alone all day, in short living a imprisonment is preferable by far. A man of good education and without any trade has no business coming out to this part of the world. A man in any sort of trade can get on, or a hulking labourer is almost sure of employment in some line or other. I only wish I was in any part of India, and could get into some appointment on the railway in any of the three presidencies. I got one job to do here, to copy a large plan for a surveyor, for which I got Rs. 30, and as it only took me three days, it was not such bad pay, but I have had nothing to do since, and my money is close upon run out. I don't know how I shall be able to live shortly at this rate,

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I came out here by the ship *Maryborough*, Captain Davies, a Welshman. It is one of the Black Ball line, and I should never go myself or recommend any one to sail in one of that Company's ships, as the food is wretched. I think I enjoyed myself more on the passage out than I ever shall again, as we had such very nice passengers and heaps of children of all sizes.

* * * * * * *

We went up first to Port Denison, a place about 1,200 miles north of this, as nearly all the emigrants, of whom we had 450 on board, were for that place. We were detained there for three weeks, as, owing to a child having died of an infectious fever on board, we were put into quarantine. You can fancy how pleasant to be caged up there on board in a grilling hot sun for three weeks, and not like India where natives will come off to the ship with fruit and things of all sorts. Though the ship was lying right off the town they did not seem to care three pence about whether we starved or not. These are the hospitable settlers out here. Every one seems to be bent on making money and caring for nobody. This seems rather a dismal letter, but I can't be more cheerful. I am sick of the place. It is only fit for convicts. I expect India will see me again one of these days."

A CANDID ADMISSION.

(From the Englishman, February 8.)

THE reasons set forth by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for changing their head quarters in the East from Calcutta to Hongkong, are worthy of serious consideration by the mercantile community of this city. The Directors allege, not the decrease of the Bengal trade, but the total want of accommodation in the Port of Calcutta for carrying on that trade as the chief cause of the change. Steam ships plying in tropical waters stand in constant need of repair; indeed, the China Messageries Imperiales steamers go into dock after each trip, and are either thoroughly scraped, or wholly repainted before putting out to sea again. The docking accommodation in Calcutta hardly suffices for the repair of serious accidents, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company complains that it is compelled to run its ships time after time with their bottoms crusted with slime or barnacles, driving them through the water by an enormous and unnecessary consumption of coal, and after all failing to attain the speed which the public demands. Those who have travelled a few times from Calcutta to Suez will be able to suggest other reasons for the shameful dilatoriness of the mail steamers; but there is enough of truth in the Directors' statement to make mercantile men in Calcutta ponder. Can it be that we have actually driven from our harbour the largest Steam Navigation Company in the world? That, after all the talk about docks, Calcutta is to this moment so unprovided as to be unable to meet the actual requirements, not to speak of preparing for the increased demand which will inevitably keep pace with the augmented trade of the country? It is not now a question of the Hooghly silting up, but simply one of investing a certain amount of capital with the prospect of a fair return. If proper accommodation were to be made for the repair of vessels frequenting this port, it would fix once and for all the position of Calcutta as the chief *outrepot* of commerce in the East. At present, no ship comes here that can possibly avoid it; and henceforth Calcutta, instead of being the leading station for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's vessels, will only be the third. Hongkong is before us, Bombay is before us, and a city which is at once the capital of an empire, and the only outlet for the produce of the largest and most fertile provinces in the British dominions, is being permitted to sink steadily in importance for want of a proper harbour. If the evil is to be remedied, steps must be taken at once. The railway in a few years will unite the North-West with Bombay, and the monopoly of the traffic of Bengal, which Calcutta now enjoys, will cease. The two great rivers will, probably, give Calcutta the preference for the cheaper staples; but the question whether Calcutta or Bombay is to become the commercial metropolis of India will be decided by the facilities for export which each affords. Not only merchants and shippers, but every shareholder of the Municipal Loan, and all persons who possess property or have otherwise sunk capital in Calcutta, are interested in this matter. The main reason for Calcutta being the political capital of the empire is the fact that it has hitherto been the best accessible city. Public opinion is both stronger and freer here than elsewhere in India; it exercises a more salutary effect upon the governing body, not because we are in any way better than our countrymen in Madras or Bombay, but because we represent larger interests than they do, and because there are more of us together in one spot. Should Bombay, on the completion of the railway, take from us our commercial supremacy, there is no reason why she should not obtain the political influence which that supremacy naturally carries with it. With schemes for water-supply, drainage, and other municipal reforms, either under consideration or in actual progress, upon a scale that can be reproductive only in a metropolis, it is well to consider how precarious our position is. Let Bombay improve her harbour during the next three years, and let Calcutta omit to do so, and before 1876 property here will be depreciated to a third of its present value, and the revenue of the Municipality will be unable to pay the interest on its loans.

THE FRENCH STEAMERS.

(From a Correspondent of the Friend of India.)

ADEN, 19TH JANUARY.

I SHOULD think few people would hesitate to prefer the food and the beds in the *Erymanthe* to any in the P. and O. steamers. The cabins are smaller, as is to be expected in a smaller vessel, and the *Erymanthe* is so narrow that there is certainly more motion in her than in that dear old tub, the *Hindostan*, but if a steamer passengers, nothing but an unless of very large size, certainly roll. There is rich ventilation in the cabins, as the bulkheads are solid. There is a very good piano and plenty of music on board, as well as a small library; and the ship being steered from the bridge, amidships, the quarter-deck is much more quiet in the day time, and is highly to be commended, as it will be a great help to get a long dark evenings, but one which cannot often be afforded in P. and O. ships, as the lanterns on deck interfere with the look out when the vessel is steered at the stern. Nothing can be more courteous than the captain, and the whole business of the table is carried on with regularity and order. As people's tastes vary in the matter of diet it may be well to enter into details as to the our fare. About seven A. M. indifferent tea, excellent coffee and chocolate, the latter for ladies only, are served out. Breakfast at nine is quite *a la fourchett*, and consists of fish (when it is to be had), properly dressed, ragout of mutton or beef, ducks stewed with rice, curry, sausage, curry, eggs, cheese with vin ordinaire and sherry, winding up with coffee and liqueur, for those that like it. The butter is fresh and excellent, the bread good household bread. Lunch at 12 consists of slices of cold meat, sardines, oranges, plantains, and bread. Dinner at five consists of a first rate dish of fish, followed by two entrees, such as ducks, pigeons, cutlets and mashed potatoes, two roasts, a salad, a dish of vegetables very well dressed, as spinach with cream or tomatas, or French beans, &c., curry, a sweet dish as cabinet pudding, or some other, and then a good dessert, coffee and dessert. I really don't think any reasonable person could complain of this fare. There is a steward-ess, a ladies' saloon, hot and cold baths, and everything very comfortable. I do not think the cabins are kept quite so clean as in the English ships. Here they have not only a Doctor, but an "Infirmier," a man whose business it is to wait on the sick.

We got out to sea on the second day from Garden Reach. The Rungfulla Channel is completely closed, having now only 5 feet depth at low water, and even the outer channel, which has lately opened, is so imperfect a water-way that we could not pass through it except at high water, and had to anchor at anchor about 18 hours. It is obvious that if this channel with 3 feet in depth in two days, *as it did*, the outer channel may be blocked up in the same fashion any day, Captain Jehenne is strongly in favour of Matlah *vs.* the Hooghly, and having recommended a French merchantman to go to Port Canning, she ran up to Matlah and came out steam in *eight* hours from the sea, discharged her cargo in one-third of the time, and saved an immense amount in steam hire, pilotage, &c. The precautions taken on board these steamers are most commendable, and should be imitated. All the lights are carefully overlooked every evening to see that they are fit for immediate use, and frequent fires are made ready to throw water on any part of the ship within a few seconds from an alarm being given. The cabins for four would certainly be very close in the hot season or when the vessel is full of passengers, but at present there is plenty of space.

We landed at Galle on 10th January. The *Tigre* came in the next day, a splendid steamer of 3500 tons and 500 Horse Power, besides a reserve of power in case of need, an advantage possessed by all these steamers, whereas the P. and O. have decidedly too little power for their size. The *Tigre*, like the *Erymanthe*, is built for speed, and is, therefore narrow. The saloon is a beautiful one, about 21 feet in breadth by about 72 in length. The upper decks are large windows, and the two berth cabins most comfortable, but I do not think that the cabins on the lower deck, though large and very comfortable when the ports are open, should be charged at the same rate as the upper ones. The table is quite as good as in the *Erymanthe*, the weak points being the meat which is very poor, and the milk which is an unsatisfactory preparation, there being no cow on board. We continue to have an astonishing variety of poultry, game, lobsters and fish, and ices almost daily. Everything is very clean and well served. The luggage is kept in a place into which you can go and open your boxes from 1 to 3 daily.

THE ATTORNIES' CONSPIRACY.

(From the Pioneer, Feb. 9.)

THE vicissitudes of a gentleman who practised for some years as a barrister at Bombay, who lately officiated there as judge, and who is now seeking to regain his former position at the Bar, will form a chapter of any careful history of the Western capital. Whatever may be said about Mr. Anstey—and much may be said both for and against him—every one will agree that he has been a man of mark in his time. As a barrister,—a courage that sometimes threatened to pass even the privileges of his gown,—reminds us of Mr. Peterson of Calcutta celebrity, and elevation to the bench carries out the analogy, but at this point we conclude it. Mr. Peterson in manner changed on his being raised to a seat among the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the valedictory grandeur which he left the Presidency to have been witness that he was not less remarkable for suavity as a judge than he had been for bold pertinacity in enforcing the rights of the Bar. But Mr. Anstey's lines were not cast in such pleasant places. The short period of his judgeship is memorable for the calamities which befel the commercial world of Western India, and for the constant artifices and occasional dishonesty by which native speculators tried to shift their losses to their creditors' shoulders. The rigour, sometimes hardly to be distinguished from rudeness, with which Mr. Anstey laid bare these artifices, and punished the schemers, has rendered the period still more memorable. An important, but at the same time an unpopular, work had to be done. Mr. Anstey not only conscientiously did it, but took a visible delight in doing it, and the enemies whom he awed from the Bench are taking their revenge on him now that they have got him back to the Bar.

Mr. Anstey complained in open court that the attornies in Bombay have conspired to exclude him from practise at the Bar. Suitors may be anxious to employ him, but they cannot find an attorney who will consent to give him a brief. A rule of the court provides that no barrister can appear without being instructed by an attorney, and as all the attornies are said to have agreed not to instruct him, litigants are deprived of Mr. Anstey's services, and Mr. Anstey is deprived of the litigants' fees. The official channel of communication has been cut off, and Mr. Anstey has for some time figured in the unwonted character of an unemployed hanger-on of a court in which he had once taught the Bench the privileges of the Bar, and instructed the Bar as to the dignity of the Bench. The other day this gentleman appeared in court and stated that a native suitor who desired to retain him in a case, had been unable to find an attorney who would open communication with him; that he had been all but stated in a letter published in the papers that a conspiracy had been entered into, and that in fact the terms of the conspiracy had been reduced to writing. The sum, for the shameful dilatoriness of the mail steamers; but there is enough of truth in the Directors' statement to make mercantile men in Calcutta ponder. Can it be that we have actually driven from our harbour the largest Steam Navigation Company in the world? That, after all the talk about, placed in the witness-box, admitted that he had been in communication with the whole of the attornies practising in Bombay, for the purpose of coming to an agreement to decline giving Mr. Anstey briefs in any case in which they were engaged."

The legal position of Mr. Anstey is this. The tenth rule for the conduct of business of the court prescribes that "no advocate shall appear and plead in any court without being instructed by a vakeel or attorney, except in criminal or insolvent cases." The rules among which this is to be found apply directly to the appellate side, but the judges rightly held that as no insolvent cases came before that side, the introduction of the clause—"except in criminal or insolvent cases" showed that the judges at the time of making the rules intended that they should apply to the original as well as to the appellate side of the court. But Mr. Justice Couch also held that, although the rule applied, there was a necessary limitation to it. A suitor has an indefeasible right to select his own counsel, and if he cannot obtain an attorney through whom to instruct him, then he may fall back on his original right and instruct counsel direct. In the same way there is a rule that no person shall plead in the court, but may only appear by means of a barrister; yet the Chief Justice had, on a former occasion, declared that this rule must always be read liable to the exception that, when a solicitor cannot obtain an advocate, he may appear and plead in person.

In the meanwhile, therefore, Mr. Anstey is to be heard although not instructed by an attorney, and the case will be laid before the whole Bench with a view to the rule being rendered permanent if necessary. We trust for the credit of the legal community of Bombay that things may not be brought to this pass. Conspiracies are at best ugly affairs, and the fact that in this case there is one man against overwhelming numbers does not mend matters. Mr. Anstey has no doubt made enemies, and this is a good reason why he should not be greatly sought after in private life, but his talents as a barrister are unquestionable. It is quite reasonable that attornies should not select him in cases, but it is not to be borne for a moment that they should conspire to stand between him and such suitors as are anxious to obtain his services. Anstey is a prosy, but a most unsuccessful, in the end, and Mr. Anstey is not the man tamely to submit to any thing like oppression. It is unworthy of a profession of gentlemen to allow themselves to be led into a combination which bears an unmistakeable likeness to the strikes and coercive unions of working-men at home. Should they determine to persevere, public opinion will soon array itself on the one side against the many, if it has not done so already, and Mr. Anstey will either find an attorney who will get all his cases, or he will practise as a barrister on his own account altogether. Favouritism goes a long way at the Bar, as in other walks of life; but there is a stage in a man's career at which it is no longer needed, and Mr. Anstey has long ago passed that stage.

LETTER FROM NOWSHERA, NO. II.

(From the Pioneer, Feb. 5.)

FROM CAPTAIN TOHTHORWOLD TO HIS BROTHER IN ENGLAND.

NOWSHERA, 29TH JANUARY.

MY DEAR JACK,—"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," saith the Preacher, and so say I, your woe-stricken brother, for my last faith has flown, and nought is left but bitterness and anguish of spirit. The ashes of my youthful dreams of a rosy future should all turn out vain delusions when brought into contact with life's harsh realities; though the words "glory," "patriotism," friendship," and "earnestness," should become empty sounds signifying nothing; though his wife should run away with his dearest friend: his banker pay but two-pence halfpenny in the pound; his dearest sister marry his deadliest enemy; his hospitable patron and entertainer palm off corked port of '54 for the divine vintage of '29—though all these misfortunes should occur to upset his belief in human nature, yet has he one blessed, soul-comforting faith left, namely, an implicit confidence in the unimpeachable integrity of the Ace of Trumps. That had I, oh, brother mine, and that has now vanished into the dreary limbo, where are to be found all departed things, faded flowers, soiled kid gloves (No. 6½), tresses of hair, vows of reformation, fits of repentance, and other symbols of the immorality of life. Last night we sat down to my usual rubber after Mess, and played until I and my partner had scored a treble and four to our opponent's nothing, besides having won a bumper rub. Then fresh cards were brought, were cut, and I proceeded to deal me. We played, and my partner and I speedily ran up the game to six tricks, when, having the Ace of Trumps, I triumphantly threw down my cards, and, imagine, to my horror and dismay if you can, when one of the opponents produced a second Ace of Trumps! May the manufacturer of that special pack of cards be doomed to turn up the Ace of Trumps, and never to make a trick with it, through all eternity! Of course, after that misfortune, luck ran against me, and I retired to rest a sadder and a poorer man—poorer not only in respect of cash, but in having lost my last firm faith in mortal things. Of what use is it for Carlyle, the prophet of this century, to incite us to work at our vocations with all our hearts and souls, if such accidents as the above can mar the fruits of our labours? I, like pickpockets and thieves in general, endeavour to obey his gospel, by doing that work which comes to hand, and consequently I had resolved to be up at 6 A. M. with me in my walks through the country; I sleep with sweet Cavendish under the pillow; and yet all my hard labour goes for nothing, for no sooner does the gardener chooses to put two Aces of Spades into one pack. Now, more faith for me in Carlyle, or Longfellow, or any of those pestilent fellows who go in earnestness and hard work. Better, on the whole, a cheroot, a glass of sherry and some opium, that I may drop off to sleep over Tennyson's "Lotos-Eaters," and lose all remembrance of my misery in that blessed oblivion which is the only cessation from troubling, and where aces are not in duplicate.

Having slept soundly for a considerable period, and thus recovered my usual equanimity of mind, I will continue writing, but first of all I will wash my face and "improve me," to leave all political disquisitions out of your future letters, for they are veritable *caviare* to the multitude when served up to the general readers of your paper, and probably, with considerable vehemence—that the lines "are all trash and nonsense, and that there is not anything amusing in them at all!"

At present, all is profound peace out here; that is we only have three little wars on our hands, which, for India, is a foretaste of the Millenium. *First* and foremost is the chastisement of the Sahmelzai, with the "Khonds," whoever they may be, (at first I thought they were some species of cotton like "fair Dhollera," when I read that they had been at work), an *émeute* amongst the tribes who inhabit the Hills surrounding the Valley of Peshawur. This latter affair is now concluded, three villages having been burnt and a number of others heavily fined, and the inconvenience to myself is that I have to move bag and baggage to-morrow or the day after, when it will be dispersed amongst the various stations from which it was originally drawn. The Chief Commissioner, Colonel Becher, gave strict orders that the villages were to be knocked down, not burnt, but the Native troops wouldn't be bothered with the trouble of demolishing the houses, so they set them on fire instead, thereby exciting the great man's wrath not a little. I must own that I do not agree with Colonel Becher in this matter, for I think that to burn the offending villages was more judicious than to knock them down, since it was a much more expeditious mode of destruction, and one calculated to impress the natives with a greater sense of our anger at their misdeeds. In my opinion, the policy pursued towards the turbulent tribes in this neighborhood is by far too lenient; we allow them to commit all manner of crimes at our expense with the most perfect impunity; they steal our horses, our rifles, and our rupees; they prevent us from going into the Hills, although we are anxious to do so; they cut our throats whenever they get a chance, and yet these savage brutes are supposed to be our subjects! The present warfare was caused by the flat refusal of certain tribes to obey Colonel Becher's orders; that is, they assumed a hostile attitude and defied the law, which, as they are our subjects, was an overt act of rebellion; for this three mud villages are knocked down, after the State has

BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman. | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STRAENG, Esq. | KANAKDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at the end of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
3 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
On demand ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts, when ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 5 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares for ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities sent out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by Napoleon Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL FRANCS 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—FRANCS 10,000,000 (£400,000).
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON. GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 2, PART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases & collects Bills.
On London
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghai, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
12 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
3 ditto 3 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOURKE, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq. | Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARNEGIE, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FRANCIS, Esq. (Messrs. Francis & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Union Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, and Melbourne, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
3 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
On demand ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts, when ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 5 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares for ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities sent out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1865-6.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq. | DONALD MCLACHLAN, Esq.
| WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
| TEGART.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
धी ओरिएन्टल बांक कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड
(लीमीटेड.)
धी बाक्क आफ हींदूस्टान, चीना, एंड जापान
(लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up £1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund 193,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
THOMAS GLADSTONE, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Culwen.
Patrick Buchan, Esq., of Dunsaid.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Percy Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable at *a demand only.*
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 2 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. THOMSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in 40,000 Shares of £25 each,*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—56, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at
2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 3 "
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight ... . at 2s. 1¼d. per rupee.
4 " ... ... 2s. 1d. "
3 " ... ... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " ... ... 2s. 0¾d. "
1 " ... ... 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand ... ... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Bombay ... ... 6 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.
COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH ARELLS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUDHAVUNDASS, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HOSE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.....R. B. Dadiba, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta.....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand 1s. 11¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 5,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest excepted.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On the purchase or sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.
RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.
No. 1.—Small size, ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces ... ...Rs. 70
" 2.—Do. do, Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces ... ... " 70
" 3.—Large size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces ... ... " 65
" 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with sliding tube to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder... ... ... " 83
" 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4 ... ... " 80
*** All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.
No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame ... ...Rs. 35
" 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings ... ... " 90
7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TELESCOPES.—Splendid German Silver Telescopes complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional eye piece for viewing the sun, and one still more powerful eye piece of extra lower, diameter of object glass 2½ inches, with vertical and horizontal adjustment, on German silver Tripod stand for placing it on a table with revolving axis, circular hinge adjustment, &c., fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock, also an extra tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out door use.
Price complete .....Rs. 400
7 & 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows :
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Jeffrey's Edinburgh India PALE ALE, in quarts, at Rs. 5½ per dozen, for Cash.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 9th February 1866.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux :—
St. Julien..... Rs. 16 per doz.
Margaux ..... " 20 "
Batailly..... " 22 "
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES :—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	...	...	per dozen qts.	Rs. 40
Do. dry	...	...	"	" 35
Do. good	...	...	"	" 30
SHERRY, dry	...	...	"	" 25
Do. pale	...	...	"	" 25
Do. do.	...	...	"	" 18
CLARET, Breakfast	...	...	"	" 13
BRANDY, ...	...	...	"	" 24
Do. ...	...	...	"	" 36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	...	...	"	" 26
Tent Wine	...	...	"	" 29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine	...	...	"	" 22
A good Wine	...	...	"	" 18
Do. ...	...	...	pts.	" 11
SPIRITS—Hollands	...	...	"	" 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	...	...	qts.	" 36
Do. ...	...	...	pts.	" 16
Noyeau	...	...	qts.	" 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	...	...	"	" 21
Ditto	...	...	pts.	" 12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	...	...	"	" 8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent
In BOMBAY ..... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to
" ..... " Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA ..... " " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad ..... " " Hajee Cutreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabaldie, &c. ..... " " Curseljee & Co.
" Kurrachee ..... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Callcut ..... " " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints :—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, as well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Dell's Patent Capsule over the Cork, of the original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export Depot in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.
MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

	Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. "	Do.	" 40
Do. "	a Crown	" 30
Do. "	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	" 21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	...	" 40
Do. Do.	...	" 21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...		" 36
Do. Fine "	Brand a Crown ...	" 30
Do. Fine "	Brand Crown Pints...	" 16
Hock, Sparkling "	Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	" 36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	...	" 18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	...	" 23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	...	" 29
Do. Golden, Do.	...	" 29
Do. Green Seal	...	" 33
Do. Do. Fino	...	" 33
Do. Red Seal	...	" 37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	...	" 33
Claret Light Capsule,	...	" 15
Do. Yellow Seal	...	" 28
Do. Red Do. Pints	...	" 17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	...	" 32
Port, Black Seal	...	" 26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	...	" 34
Do. Brand a Crown	...	" 24
Old Tom, Red Seal	...	" 18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	...	" 18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	...	" 36
Do. Pints	...	" 19

N.B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior FLOUR, imported Overland and very fresh, for sale at a moderate price by
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Old Police Office, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnaghery School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53½ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut keel; Frame of Ayan, and Bentcak; Ceiling of 2 inch Benteak. Rigged complete fore and aft. The Barges may be inspected off the Powder Works Bunder at Mazagon, and all particulars had at the Traffic Office of the Bunder.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Tea, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.
Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.
Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATEK, PHILIPPE & BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Silver Watches.
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country at their moderate prices.
CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.
A large (the largest still in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.
A beautiful selection of London made Jewelry, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Mechanical Instruments, &c. &c., carefully repaired.
Orders from Outstations punctually attended to,
Bombay, 7th February 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a young Dalmatian HOUND, usually known as the ENGLISH COACH DOG, and a Light Chestnut Pegu PONY. To be seen daily at Mr. GINGER'S Veterinary Stables, Girgaum, between 8 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE ! ! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.
Modow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture :—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.
JUST LANDED.
A very handsome and fashionable perfectly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with circular sliding plate glasses, and the outside removeable venetians in front, and double venetians to side door and back, lamps, pole and shafts, by Silk and Sons.
A very handsome and neat new Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.
Two-fold Mail Phaetons, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co., Glasgow.
One handsome Cab Buggy, on C Spring, by Silk & Sons.
Two self-driving Cab-bodied Park Phaetons, with and without driving seat in front, by Startin.
One handsome Mail Phaeton, by Marks.
One strong and new open door Shigram, by Thorns.
One handsome Buggy on C Spring, by Henderson & Co., Glasgow.
And other Carriages.
ALSO JUST LANDED.
A few sets of best silver-mounted single and double Harness, to be seen at the Rooms of
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY.
22nd January, 1866.

THE undersigned have ON SALE at their Godowns the following Invoices of American Imports :—
An Invoice of *White Pine and Spruce Deals*, consisting of 1½, 1¾, and 2 in. White Pine.
3, 4, and 5 in. Spruce Deals and Scantlings.
1 in. Shelving, planed on one side.
1 in. Flooring or Ceiling, Tongued and Grooved and Planed on one side.
Sectional Portable Buildings.—Two Houses, 20 by 40 feet each, and 12 feet in height.
Spare Doors and Glass Windows.—An Invoice of Doors and Windows.
Glass Ware.—An Invoice consisting of 69 packages assorted.
" " " " 12 "
Kerosine Oil.—396 Cases best refined.
Kerosine Oil Lamps.—An Invoice of every description K. O. Lamps.
Fan Mills for cleaning Seeds.—24 Fan Mills.
Irrigators.—Two two-horse power Irrigators.
Wind Mills with Pumps.—24 Patent Wind Mills with Pumps complete.
Chain Pumps.—4 Chain Pumps.
Mowing Machine.—1 horse power Mowing Machine.
Also—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cotton Sweeps, Cotton Harrows, Cotton Trucks, Seed Sowers, Wine Presses, Rice Hullers, Churns, Shovels, Spades, Garden Rakes, Grind Stones, &c., &c.
Hops.—Invoice of 12 Bales Hops.
Iron Safes.—7 Patent Iron Safes, from Marvin and Co., New York.
Carriages and Harnesses.—2 Victoria, No Perch, Half Top Carriages, with fenders on front and hind wheels, paint claret with broad stripe and fine line of light dark, trimming of light blue cloth, Mail Axles, Pole and Shafts. Harnesses with each Carriage.
Furniture.—An Invoice of very superior Furniture, consisting in part of elegant Bedroom Suite complete; Drawing Room Tables, extension Dining Room Tables, Side Tables, What Tables, Enclosed Wash Stand, Side Board, Etageres, Parlour Etageres, French Work Tables, Hall Coat Brackets, Carved Hall Brackets, &c., &c.
Piano Fortes.—4 Piano Fortes, manufactured by Stodart, one of the oldest manufacturers in England and America. These instruments are very superior.
Also—Invoices of Preserved Meats, Fish, Soups, Fruit, &c., &c., Syrups, Cider, Arctic Freezers, &c., &c., and other *Chow Chow* Stuff usually imported from America.
FARNHAM & Co.
2nd Floor David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, &c.—The original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*
It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under disturbing diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.
In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following :—from
The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following :—
Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864 :—
"The remedy most judicious in its effects (in Epidemic Chol